The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, opposite the Patent Office.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, *payable in advance.*
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞All communications relating to the *business matters* of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, post masters, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

☞As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

☞ Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the *Post Office*, the *County*, and the *State*.

☞ Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompanies the order. *Bonds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed,* directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

☞ Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

☞ Agents will *talk each subscriber*, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

☞ Every bank is desired to keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting money on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, *in all cases,* forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

☞ Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting *pre-paid post office stamps,* which can now be obtained at any post office.

☞ Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send bills of the New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

☞Mr. W. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

☞ Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

☞We invite the attention of those who are remitting money for the paper to the table below, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C. -		Par.
Baltimore -	-	Par.
Philadelphia -	-	Par.
New York city	-	Par.
New York State -	-	¼ per ct. dis.
New England-	-	½ do.
New Jersey	-	½ do.
Eastern Pennsylvania	-	¾ do.
Western Pennsylvania	-	1 do.
Maryland	-	¾ do.
Virginia	-	¾ do.
Western Virginia -		2½ do.
Ohio -	-	2½ do.
Indiana -	-	2½ do.
Kentucky	-	2½ do.
Tennessee	-	3½ do.
Michigan	-	3 do.
Canada -	-	3 do.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 28, 1848.

For the National Era.

NEIGHBORS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

INSCRIBED TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. NORTHUP.

"Excreasi medendo."

It may not be considered polite "to talk to physicians, of fevers," in stories, more than in drawing rooms; yet, if I so offend, pardon me, for the sake of a good narrative, as the lady said when she killed her friend by advising the sleepy physician. *Besides,* I "hold these truths to be self-evident"—that it would be a wanton waste of my own leisure, and an impertinent trespass upon many readers' time, to obtrude upon their notice a pure fiction, without object or aim—such being the prerogative only of those members of the genial Imaginative, who have divided among themselves the empire of romance and poetry. (The reader will please consider inserted here the names of his or her favorite novelists or poets.) *Therefore,* I shall only "deferentially solicit," as the office seekers say, the company of my clement reader to a cup of tea and gossip about the errors and foibles of our neighbors, faithfully promising to exaggerate and embellish no more than is customary with other retailers of scandal. And the first thing we will talk about, dear reader, will be a popular physician—meant but oft-times indiscuous and fatal prescriptions for the sick. And it is a matter far too serious to be lightly passed, though, unfortunately, we have known *many* cases in which neighbors' prescriptions have retarded the convalescence of the sick. Take, for example, the case, in which they have rendered recovery impossible. Mrs. Brown's first introduction in point, that occurs to me, is the case of a relative, a man in the prime of life, who was recovering from a severe attack of typhus fever. He was so far convalescent as to require no further aid from medicine or attention from a physician than to enable him to sit up, but very weak. While in health, he had been a moderate drinker of wine and brandy. Now that he was suffering under the debility consequent upon a severe fit of illness, he fancied that he required his accustomed stimulant. A neighbor, tender-hearted to the extent of weakness, mixed and presented to him a glass of brandy toddy. From the moment in which he swallowed it, his fever arose, and he grew rapidly and alarmingly worse. The family physician was hastily summoned, and, upon his arrival at the bedside of his patient, he was informed what he had been taking. The conscience-stricken neighbor answered, in faltering tones, "Nothing but brandy toddy, because I was little deprived of brandy toddy, which you know could not possibly hurt him—could it?"

"He will be stiff enough in three days," was the *literal* reply of the blunt old physician.

And *he was* "stiff enough in three days;" and to the end of her long life, the kind-hearted but ill-judging neighbor reproached herself with having "killed poor George G——."

Let me try to recall the circumstances of the next case.

Yes! I remember. There was poor B. He was a *good* youth—"one of the excellent of the earth"—his mother's heart—his father's right hand. While suffering under a slight indisposition, induced by a long pedestrian journey through the heat of an August sun, he was persuaded by a neighbor to try somebody's pills, an infallible remedy for all diseases—hydrophobia and whooping-cough, corns and corns, mania and measles, erysipelas and everything. He bought a box, poor boy! and took the pills; but the more pills he took, the worse he grew—and the worse he grew, the more pills he took—until the box was empty, and himself past cure. The pills in his particular case acted as a potent poison, and killed him in two days. His medical attendant (called in when he was dying) said it, and his parents knew it.

I wish that Congress would leave off quarreling for a few minutes, and pass a little by-law, making it murder to kill with kindness, and felony to prescribe without a diploma. There would be some lives and medical reputations saved, perchance, though at the cost of depriving some worthy people of a favorite amusement.

It is rather hard that physicians not only have a downright, aboveboard, open enemy, in a *disease,* to encounter, but that in neighbors' prescriptions they have to grapple with a secret foe, who works in the dark, whom they do not suspect, and cannot surprise—because, when the step of the Doctor is heard upon the stairs, the bottle or the bowl is always hurried under the bed, or into the cupboard. These neighbors, while entertaining the kindest intentions, and making the most plausible professions, contrive by their prescriptions to counternet the Doctor's treatment, baffle his skill, and kill his patient—by giving a stimulant where he has ordered a sedative, an astringent when he has directed a laxative, a tonic when he has prescribed a tefrifuge—and *vice versa.* And the physician comes and finds that a case, the successful treatment of which has cost him deep research, severe study, anxious thought, constant vigilance—a case in which not only his professional reputation is involved, but his social sympathy is enlisted, for the family physician, although a constant attendant at the bed of suffering, is not case-hardened; he feels the imploring glance of his patient, and is touched by the tone of appeal in the Doctor's skill; he sees the anxious looks of friends, who scarcely breathe while listening to his fiat)—a case which he has brought to a certain point of convalescence, suddenly reverts into his hands, and placed beyond his reach, not by the inveteracy of disease, not by the inefficiency of medicine, but by the officious intermeddling of some well-meaning but injudicious neighbor. In many such cases, the physician must be utterly at a loss to conjecture the cause of his patient's unexpected relapse. Only the nurse, for, now and then, half the time, neighbors and friends are unconscious of having caused the mischief, or unwilling to confess to their agency in it—to that, notwithstanding the physician's cross examination, the truth is seldom elicited. I have often heard people say, in such cases—

"Lord bless you, we were afraid to let the Doctor know."

And so the Doctor, seeing this failure, may lose faith in his own skill for a time, or forever, and in the next case change it for a worse one.

How rational people can trust to the prescriptions of neighbors more than to those of learning, is unaccountable to themselves, I cannot tell; for if there be *any* truth in the jibe, that "physicians are men who put drugs, of which they know little, into stomachs of which they know less," it is very certain that most neighbors and visiters of the sick know nothing at all of either drugs or stomach, pharmacy or physiology!

But I must make an end of "oratory," and skipping at least twenty good illustrations of my caption, come to the last and most affecting instance on this head, which I must introduce it step-fashion, too, lest it should not be read. *Inspirmis.*

One fine summer morning, in a neat bed-chamber, the door open to admit the air, and the windows shaded by white muslin curt——! *Miscreants!* Here I am in the midst of another description of another room. I beg the reader's pardon. Well, I will begin again. The subject is (so is everything else) bread and butter and sunshine inculcated; but a bad habit is so hard to shake off. It sticks to one with the fidelity of a bad habit. The reader will please to imagine, for himself or herself, the neatest, cleanest, coolest, pleasantest, little summer chamber that ever was seen since that in which he was born—by means of a poor journeyman mechanic—for such a one was the father of the two delicate young girls who were sitting, one on each side of a sick bedstead, covered with a white counterpane, reposed the fair, fragile form of Annie, the elder of the two sisters. She had been ill for a short duration, yet very beautiful as she slept. Her long black eyelashes rested upon a cheek white as marble, transparent as pearl; her long black hair swept from her forehead. The night-cap had fallen (so is everything else) bread and butter and sunshine inculcated)

show their respect for his memory by adjourning to-day without transacting any business.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has pleased Divine Providence to call hence a great and patriotic citizen. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is no more. At the advanced age of more than four score years, he was suddenly stricken from his seat in the House of Representatives, by the hand of disease, on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol a few minutes after seven o'clock, on the evening of the 23d of February, 1848.

He had for more than half a century filled the most important public stations, and among them that of President of the United States. The two Houses of Congress, of one of which he was a venerable and most distinguished member, will doubtless prescribe appropriate ceremonies to be observed as a mark of respect for the memory of this eminent citizen.

The nation mourns his loss; and, as a further testimony of respect for his memory, I direct that all the Executive offices at Washington be placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended during this day and to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, February 24, 1848.

BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the army the death of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, our eminent and venerated fellow citizen.

While occupying his seat as a member of the House of Representatives, on the 21st instant, he was suddenly prostrated by disease, and on the 23d expired, without having been removed from the Capitol. He had filled many honorable and responsible stations in the service of his country, and among them that of President of the United States; and he closed his long and eventful life in the actual discharge of his duties as one of the Representatives of the People.

From sympathy with his relatives and the American People for his loss, and from respect for his distinguished public services, the President orders that funeral honors shall be paid to his memory at each of the military stations.

The Adjutant General will issue the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the foregoing orders.

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

War Department, February 24, 1848.

On the day succeeding the arrival of this "General Order" at each military post, the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., and the order read to them; after which, all labors for the day will cease.

The national flag will be displayed at half-staff.

At dawn of day, thirteen guns will be fired; and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting sun, a single gun; and, at the close of the day, a national salute of twenty-nine guns.

The officers of the army will wear crape on their left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning, for the period of six months.

By order:

R. JONES, *Adj. Gen.*

BY THE CITIZENS.

At the Meeting of the Citizens of Washington held at the City Hall on the 25th instant, W. W. Seaton, the Mayor, was called to the chair, and John F. Callan was appointed secretary.

Messrs. Joseph H. Bradley, J. H. Crawford, P. R. Fendall, George Sewell, John W. Maury, A. D. Bache, and John D. Barclay, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, after retiring, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect to the memory of ex-President ADAMS, we do recommend to the citizens of Washington, during the period of his obsequies, to abstain from all secular employment, labor, and the usual pursuits of public business and amusements be closed.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Washington, will meet at the City Hall on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to unite in a solemn procession and escort for his remains to the place of sepulture, and invite the military companies and other organized associations of this city, and strangers, to unite with us.

On motion, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., was appointed Marshal-in-chief, with power to select assistants, to arrange and direct the procession.

W. W. SEATON, *Chairman.*
JOHN F. CALLAN, *Secretary.*

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2, 1848.

POETRY.

We have been highly favored with some poetical contributions, which will soon appear; and among these is a long one from New York, which has been long mislaid.

LETTER OF THE REV. THEODORE PARKER.

We conclude this week the Letter of the Rev. Theodore Parker to the People of the United States. It speaks for itself. The masterly style in which he has treated his subject has doubtless enchained the reader's attention. Whatever our Southern readers may think of some of his statements and reasonings, they must admire his intellectual power and unfeigned earnestness.

MOVEMENTS IN CONGRESS.

No business was transacted in the House of Representatives last week, until Monday. By referring to our report of proceedings, it will be seen that several movements of some importance took place on that day. The first was a long preamble and resolution, introduced by Mr. Hall, showing what kind of services for slavery are paid for by the People of the United States. As usual, the slave interest was strong enough to prevent any action upon the subject.

The resolutions brought forward by Mr. Putnam, embodying the Wilmot Proviso, were laid upon the table, by a vote of 105 to 92; but some of those voting in the affirmative did so, we learn, lest the passage of the resolutions might embarrass the proceedings in relation to the Treaty. The vote is not therefore to be regarded as an exact indication of the views of the majority of the House, of the resolutions, on their merits.

The debate on the Deficiency bill was carried on amidst much confusion, and served to bring out the fact, that objectionable as General Taylor may be deemed by the Northern Whigs, their leaders will generally sustain him if nominated by the Whig Convention, no matter what his views on the subject of slavery extension.

In the Senate, last Thursday, as the record shows, Mr. Baldwin's resolutions on the subject of territorial slavery, were laid upon the table. The chivalry of this act is unquestionable. Mr. Calhoun had introduced a series of resolutions, and been allowed to discuss them. Mr. Dickinson had introduced a series concerning the acquisition of territory, and the bearings of the slave question in relation thereto, and been allowed to discuss them. Mr. Yulee, understood to express the sentiments of Mr. Calhoun, had introduced his views, affirming the South Carolina platform, and been allowed to discuss them. Two of these gentlemen are Southern men; the third is a Northern man with Southern principles. Mr. Baldwin, representing the non-slaveholding interest, introduces resolutions declaring the views of the free States on the same subject, and not only is he denied the privilege of discussing them, but his resolutions are promptly and finally disposed of by laying them upon the table; Messrs. Calhoun and Dickinson, who had been allowed by courtesy to deliver their peculiar sentiments at so great length as they pleased, most courteously urging in behalf of this delicate act of courtesy! Mr. Yulee, who had been allowed by the courtesy of the Senate to occupy the morning hour for three sessions, sitting in his place, afraid to vote one way or the other! And all the Whig Senators from the slave States, (Clayton, Mangum, Berrien, Bell, Badger, and Reverdy Johnson,) who had courteously allowed Northern and Southern Democrats to occupy the time of the Senate in arguing in favor of the slave extension, most graciously refusing the privilege to a brother Whig, of setting forth the arguments against such extension!

We know not how a more flagrant indignity could be offered by the Senate to the non-slaveholders of the country. Mr. Baldwin expressly disclaimed any intention or desire to discuss the resolutions at that time; he asked only that they might be laid over informally, so that he might have an opportunity at some future time to offer his opinions on a subject on which the representatives of the slaveholding interest had been fully heard; and the denial of this grace, no matter who were concerned in it, was an act worthy only of the chivalry of Pro-Slavery Propagandists.

The Treaty is now under discussion from day to day. What further action will be had on it, the war will be re-commenced, and not be closed probably till Mexico shall have been subjugated. If ratified, the absorbing issue of the war will be withdrawn from politics, and the opponents of the extension of slavery will then be able to unite in all their power to effectuate their policy. The Treaty will then be fought, not on abstract resolutions, but on bills for the organization of Territorial Governments. Evasions and subterfuges will then be out of the question. Politicians must vote, and their vote will indicate their final purpose. Alas for Presidential aspirants, if that day should come before the Baltimore and Philadelphia nominations.

That the Treaty will be ratified, with certain modifications, and that the uncertainty as to whether the Mexican Congress will accept them, will be used as an argument in support of the passage of the Ten Regiment Bill, and other bills calculated to secure vast patronage to the President, we regard as highly probable.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

We should not have done justice to our own feelings, had we not devoted a large space of the *Era* to a record of the extraordinary honors paid to the memory of one of the greatest men of the age. A greater has not fallen during this century. The brief record we give of Mr. Hudson in the House shows that his connection with the public service commenced in the year 1781, and continued, with little intermission, till 1848—a period of nearly sixty-seven years, embracing the entire career of the United States, from the establishment of their independence up to this time. His biography is the history of our country. In nearly all its great movements, whether at home or abroad, he took a conspicuous part. Trained a diplomatist, legislator, executive officer, he has occupied the highest station, and he might have adorned the Supreme Bench, but he declined the appointment. There was no department of the public service with the responsibilities of which he was not familiar; there was no station so high that he did not confer honor upon it.

But, eventful as was his public career, vast, diversified, and exacting as were his public duties, he found time to enrich his mind with almost every variety of erudition, keeping pace with the progress of the arts and sciences, and earning enviable distinctions in the walks of literature. Versatility of genius is not unfrequently allied to weakness, but in him, extraordinary as was the flexibility of his intellect, its strength and tenacity were still greater.

The earlier years of Mr. Adams were spent in foreign countries. For a large portion of his life, he was compelled, in the discharge of his official duties, to mingle in European society, to become familiarized with the pomp and pride and intrigue of European Courts, constantly exposed to the influences and assaults of aristocratic power, and insidious questionings of the benefits of republicanism. But never did statesman cherish a more burning love for his own country and its institutions than did John Quincy Adams. His patriotism was proverbial. It was an instinct as strong as that of self-preservation, so vehement, even when the frosts of age had fallen upon him, that, in every instance, he supposed the honor or rights of the Union in danger, he was the foremost in their defence. And his republican simplicity was as remarkable as his love of country. He was simple and unpretending in his home and habits, in his speech and manners. There was an impressive dignity about him, but it was entirely unstudied, the mere emanation of a greatness which, being a part of his identity, seemed to be unrecognised by himself, and of a high station to which he had been so long accustomed, that he had ceased to think of it. No man could be more accessible, more frank, more direct and guileless in his communications; none could take more pleasure in obliging even the most humble by instructive conversation. We have known him, while labouring under the debility arising from the first stroke of paralysis from which he suffered, putting himself to great trouble for the purpose of hunting up some references for a person who had no more claim upon his attention than any other of his fellow-citizens—and this, too, upon a subject in which he was not particularly interested. But so habitual was his kindness, so natural his attention. Whatever one of Southern readers may think of some of his statements and reasonings, they must admire his intellectual power and unfeigned earnestness.

Messrs. Joseph H. Bradley, J. H. Crawford, P. R. Fendall, George Sewell, John W. Maury, A. D. Bache, and John D. Barclay, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, after retiring, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect to the memory of ex-President ADAMS, we do recommend to the citizens of Washington, during the period of his obsequies, to abstain from all secular employment, labor, and the usual pursuits of public business and amusements be closed.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Washington, will meet at the City Hall on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to unite in a solemn procession and escort for his remains to the place of sepulture, and invite the military companies and other organized associations of this city, and strangers, to unite with us.

On motion, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., was appointed Marshal-in-chief, with power to select assistants, to arrange and direct the procession.

W. W. SEATON, *Chairman.*
JOHN F. CALLAN, *Secretary.*

We should not have done justice to our own feelings, had we not devoted a large space of the *Era* to a record of the extraordinary honors paid to the memory of one of the greatest men of the age. A greater has not fallen during this century. The brief record we give of Mr. Hudson in the House shows that his connection with the public service commenced in the year 1781, and continued, with little intermission, till 1848—a period of nearly sixty-seven years, embracing the entire career of the United States, from the establishment of their independence up to this time. His biography is the history of our country. In nearly all its great movements, whether at home or abroad, he took a conspicuous part. Trained a diplomatist, legislator, executive officer, he has occupied the highest station, and he might have adorned the Supreme Bench, but he declined the appointment. There was no department of the public service with the responsibilities of which he was not familiar; there was no station so high that he did not confer honor upon it.

But, eventful as was his public career, vast, diversified, and exacting as were his public duties, he found time to enrich his mind with almost every variety of erudition, keeping pace with the progress of the arts and sciences, and earning enviable distinctions in the walks of literature. Versatility of genius is not unfrequently allied to weakness, but in him, extraordinary as was the flexibility of his intellect, its strength and tenacity were still greater.

The earlier years of Mr. Adams were spent in foreign countries. For a large portion of his life, he was compelled, in the discharge of his official duties, to mingle in European society, to become familiarized with the pomp and pride and intrigue of European Courts, constantly exposed to the influences and assaults of aristocratic power, and insidious questionings of the benefits of republicanism. But never did statesman cherish a more burning love for his own country and its institutions than did John Quincy Adams. His patriotism was proverbial. It was an instinct as strong as that of self-preservation, so vehement, even when the frosts of age had fallen upon him, that, in every instance, he supposed the honor or rights of the Union in danger, he was the foremost in their defence. And his republican simplicity was as remarkable as his love of country. He was simple and unpretending in his home and habits, in his speech and manners. There was an impressive dignity about him, but it was entirely unstudied, the mere emanation of a greatness which, being a part of his identity, seemed to be unrecognised by himself, and of a high station to which he had been so long accustomed, that he had ceased to think of it. No man could be more accessible, more frank, more direct and guileless in his communications; none could take more pleasure in obliging even the most humble by instructive conversation. We have known him, while labouring under the debility arising from the first stroke of paralysis from which he suffered, putting himself to great trouble for the purpose of hunting up some references for a person who had no more claim upon his attention than any other of his fellow-citizens—and this, too, upon a subject in which he was not particularly interested. But so habitual was his kindness, so natural his attention. Whatever one may think of some of his statements and reasonings, they must admire his intellectual power and unfeigned earnestness.

On another occasion, he sits calmly in his chair, while his assailants, driven to desperation, are framing resolutions of censure against him, and the most eloquent member of the House is selected to overwhelm him by a sustained, terrible invective; but his hour coming at last, he rises, self-possessed, though burning with an indignation that only exalts his intellectual energies, and first, by a keen analysis, in a strain of torturing irony, lays bare the gross absurdity and injustice of the resolutions, and then, turning upon the daring Kentuckian, he puts him upon the rack, and so plies him with sarcasm and scathing rebuke, that he is fain to escape on any terms, leaving the day to the lion-hearted old man.

The battle was fought, the victory won. In the year 1846, the gag rule of Congress was rescinded, freedom of debate recognised; and, without any disparagement to the brave efforts of Mr. Giddings and the few who have stood with him, it must be said that, had it not been for the presence and power of John Quincy Adams, the seal in that House so shamefully set on free speech would not yet have been broken, the Despotism of Slavery would to this day have silenced all discussion.

In this connection we cannot forbear transcribing a portion of an editorial in support of the course of Mr. Adams, written by a man who, in many respects, resembled the venerable statesman—we mean CHARLES HAMMOND, the most remarkable political editor the West has ever produced. The editorial is penned when the press of the country was in the habit of denouncing Mr. Adams as a madman:

"The course of J. Q. Adams in Congress, on the subject of presenting abolition petitions, has been condemned by some, and meets with unbridled approbation. I rejoice that there is one man in Congress who has the boldness to stand up for what is right; the firmness to maintain his ground against demagogues; the talent to sustain himself, though assailed by violence on one side, and meanly deserted by cowardly skulkers on the other.

"I venerate the man who distinguishes between an unwise use of a right, and an unconstitutional effort to subvert the right—who plants himself on the broad, and, regardless of consequences, does his duty—

"'In freedom's field advancing his firm foot,
He plants his banner, and the proud waves,
And will prevail or perish in her cause.'

Let it be remembered that this struggle, which has endeared Mr. Adams to the lovers of freedom in all parts of the world, has thrown a halo around him in his later years a more than romantic interest, took place in the decline of his life, his mightiest efforts being put forth after his seventieth year. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting to any man. Nothing but a frame of iron could have borne it. Repose this side of eternity was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every work of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age, to the most extraordinary country in the world. Ohio, which was a mere wilderness when he was a civilized man when he first saw the light, had reached a population as large as that of the United Colonies at the time of his birth. He had already begun his public career before the smoke of the white man's ochin arose amid the forests round Marietta; and he was an experienced statesman, ere the first stone was laid of that city, among whose streets so many excellent sentiments stand, and lay the corner-stone of the (then) largest Observatory in the United States. His journey westwardly was a continued triumphal procession; and in Cincinnati he was received with such honors as are awarded only to the most illustrious personages. What a spectacle! This aged statesman, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, after a series of the most formidable struggles in Congress, taking a journey in November across the mountains, nearly a thousand miles, to deliver an astronomical discourse, and give a beneficial impulse to science, in the West! The fatigue and excitement of that visit were greatly prejudicial to his health, and we have heard him remark that he never fully recovered from the injurious effects. The excitement which that visit, as was everywhere received must have been a rich reward for his noble vindication of the libertice of the People in the Halls of Congress.

But "The Old Man Eloquent" is gone, his warfare ending only with his life—gone, in the hour of his country's greatest peril; but, may we not hope, permitted ere his departure to foresee, with prophetic eye, the hour of his country's deliverance.

"Another hand thy sword shall wield,
Another hand the standard wave,
Till from the trembling grasp it fall,
The blest o'triumph o'er thy grave."

OBSEQUIES OF MR. ADAMS.

The appearance of Washington last Saturday, the day appointed for the obsequies of Mr. Adams, was peculiarly impressive. The city was hung in black. Every store was closed, and all business was suspended in the public offices. The streets were deserted, and Pennsylvania avenue, where a procession formed at eleven o'clock, and soon after proceeded to the Capitol, the rotundo, and halls, and passages of which, as well as the magnificent portico and immense flight of steps on the east front, and the adjacent grounds, were already filled with people of every age and class and condition, assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the great statesman.

The President and his Cabinet, the Congress of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Officers of the Army and Navy, and the Corporation of Washington, were present in the hall of the House. The Diplomatic Corps, consisting of the representatives of France, Spain, Portugal, England, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Sardinia, and Mexico, appeared in full costume, with the exception of M. Pageot, the French minister, who wore his usual dress—a circumstance not very creditable to the taste or tact of that gentleman. The obsequies of an ex-President of the United States, if that ex-President had not been John Quincy Adams, could not have been too highly honored by the representatives of the United States.

The services in the hall of the House of Representatives, whither the corpse was taken, were closed a little after one o'clock, an appropriate discourse having been delivered by Mr. Gurley, chaplain of the House. The scene at the east front of the Capitol, as the body was borne towards the hearse, was most imposing. A vast multitude of people had crowded into the avenue—strangers from all parts of the Union, ladies in richest attire, soldiers in brilliant uniform, with nodding plumes—and the ample area below was thronged with an endless crowd of people on foot, and splendid equipages, a troop of horse, meantime, keeping the way clear for the procession. And still beyond all this, was another multitude, clinging to the iron railings that encompass the ample area, clustering in trees, gathered in groups within the beautiful enclosures surrounding the Capitol, at the windows of which appeared myriads of faces awaiting in anxious expectation the moving of the mournful pageant.

At last, the procession emerged from the Rotundo, and began its slow descent, in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses of Congress.
Physicians who attended the deceased.
Committee of Arrangements.

Pall Bearers.

Hon. J. J. McKay, of North Carolina.
Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky.
Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
Chief Justice R. B. Taney.
General George Gibson.
Hon. W. W. Seaton.

[CORPSE.]

Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut.
Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.
Hon. Justice John McLean.
Commodore Charles Morris.
Hon. Thomas H. Crawford.

The family and friends of the deceased.
The Senators and Representatives from the State of Massachusetts, as mourners.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.
The other Officers of the House of Representatives.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Senate, preceded by their President and Secretary.
The other Officers of the Senate.
The President of the United States.
The Heads of Departments.
The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its officers.
The Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the District of Columbia, and its Officers.
The Corporation of Washington.
The Comptrollers, Auditors, and other Heads of Bureaus of the several Departments of the Government, with
Officers of the Army and Navy at the Seat of Government.
The Corporation of Washington.

Then came the occasional tolling of bells; now and then, the roll of distant cannon added to the solemnity of the scene; and, just as the corpse appeared under the portico, borne by the pall bearers, such a wail of monrnful music arose from the band in attendance, as awakened associations that drew tears from many eyes.

Twenty-three years ago, Mr. Adams had been inaugurated President of the United States, in the portico where now rested his coffin. How few of all who witnessed that splendid ceremonial, were present at this sad pageant! Of the eleven Presidents of the Republic, seven had retired to "the silent halls of death," and another was about to be gathered to their side. Of his fellow members of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, immediately preceding his own Administration, Mr. Calhoun was the sole survivor, and his thin form, scarcely able, one might think, to separate him from the world of spirits, was now seen among the pall bearers. What thoughts must have struggled in his restless heart!

"All that breathe
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one, as before, will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave
Their *mirth* and their employments, and shall
come
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glide away, the sons of men,
The youth in life's green prime, and he who goes
In the full strength of years, matron and maid,
And the sweet babe and the grey-headed man—
Shall, one by one, be gathered to thy side,
By those who in their turn shall follow them."

The dead rests with the dead, and once more the living pass on as buoyantly as if Being on earth were eternal. A noble bark has sunk beneath the waves; but the great ocean of Life rolls on, while the myriads of passengers, borne upon its bosom, forget the dead who slumber in its depths.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND.

The birthday of Washington was celebrated at Georgetown College by the Philomelic Society in a style which did credit to their taste and hospitality. At one o'clock, although the weather was very unpropitious, a large company assembled, consisting of the Professors and Students, citizens, and many distinguished guests, and proceeded to the chapel, where portions of the Farewell Address of Washington were read by P. D. Deloncrix, of Louisiana; after which, a suitable oration, containing many excellent sentiments, was delivered in good style, by E. L. Smith, of New York.

The spiritual man having thus been provided for, the physical was gratified by an adjournment to the dining room, where an abundant, a substantial, and delightful repast was in waiting. Amid music and kind words, ample justice was done to this, by some hundreds of invited guests; and then began a series of toasts and speeches, which, bating the belligerent tone of some of them, were pertinent, and exceedingly pleasant.

Rarely has it been our lot to share in so agreeable an entertainment.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A few days since, Mr. Badger introduced a resolution in the Senate to instruct the Committee on the Post Office to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that no frank of any letter or packet (otherwise valid) shall be held or treated as invalid, on account of the address being in a handwriting different from that of the frank. The resolution was introduced in consequence of the annoyance suffered by some of the Senators in the disregard of their franks by postmasters, who, acting under instructions from the General Department, have refused to treated franks as invalid, where the address was in a different handwriting. Whether there be a law authorizing such instructions, we know not; but if not, there ought to be. The franking privilege in itself is an abuse, and certainly ought not to be stretched beyond its original design, which was, to open a free communication between the representatives and their constituents. Hence, the propriety of requiring that the address and frank be in the same handwriting, so as to guard as far as possible against the abuse of allowing the privilege to those not entitled to it by law. This might subject the member to some additional labor, but it would save the Department from imposition. As it is, the franks of members of Congress may cover a vast amount of private correspondence, carried on by their friends, or by Washington letter-writers. What right have I, to remit money, to write letters for newspapers, or communicate with a friend, under cover of a frank? Is not this a gross, outrageous abuse?

But the privilege in itself is an evil—a burden upon the Department—operating with great inequality upon the members of the United States. On all general questions, affecting national interests, the member ought to be well-informed, and prepared on principle to act before he comes to Congress; and if he need additional information, there are public documents and the newspapers; let him examine them. If his constituents desire him to pursue a certain course in regard to any of these questions, it is their business, not that of the nation. Let them look to it, and pay the expenses of a correspondence, designed to promote their own peculiar views. Much more are they bound to do this, when the decision on which he is to act, affects an interest strictly local, a matter in which they are chiefly or exclusively concerned. What justice or common sense is there, in compelling all the People of all the States to share in the burden of a correspondence, carried on between John Smith and his constituents, in relation to the improvement of some petty harbor on the Lake shore, or the grant of school lands in a certain county of Wisconsin? That is their business; their interests are alone concerned; let them pay postage on their own correspondence. There is just as much reason for making the Government pay it, as there would be for saddling it with the postage of a correspondence between a lawyer in Washington and his clients in New Orleans.

Then, as to public documents, it is enough that the Government is burdened with the cost of furnishing paper, and paying the printing. If editors or constituents want them, let them be charged with the postage. Such documents, so far as they are of general use, are always spread out in the newspapers of the country. In pamphlet form, they are intended chiefly for reference, and can be of benefit to comparatively few. Let these few pay the postage upon them.

Doubtless, the abolition of the franking privilege would interfere somewhat with the circulation of speeches, prepared and delivered especially for "Buncombe." Members here have an arrangement, for printing thousands upon thousands of speeches, which they are sure to spread all over the land, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," under cover of the frank. "Uncle Sam" is compelled to perform an incalculable amount of unrequited labor, and his mails groan to be delivered of the myriad of these Buncombe creations. No one not on the spot can conceive of the time spent by members in franking their speeches, or the space they occupy in the mails. What is the use of it? Who will address his constituents, instead of Congress, and if he will print this address and send to them, let them be grateful enough to pay three or five cents on it, as the case may be. We might anticipate, in that event, some reform. Buncombe would surely become ensnared of short speeches, or be willing to dispense with any. Or we think it quite sufficient to read the speech in his county paper. But, if determined to enjoy the luxury of a pamphlet copy of the memorable production, let him pay for it. It is a sound principle, that where duties must be laid, they should first of all be imposed on luxuries. In this way, while the legislative branch of the Government might lose fifty per cent. in the usefulness of our orators, the Postal Department might make money—and this would be nothing more than fair.

For the National Era.

THE RICHEST PRINCE.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Some German princes, once, at Worms,
In loud and boasting speech,
Recounted at the Emperor's feast
The wealth and power of each.

"My land is broad and princely grain!"
The Lord of Sax'ny said;
"Its mountains yield their silver wealth,
From out a deep-wrought bed."

"Behold my land with good o'erflows,"
Quoth Gebhard of the Rhine;
"The golden corn blooms in its vales,
And in its hills the vine."

"The hoarded gold of Church and State,"
Bavarian Lewis cried,
"Shall rank my land in power with yours,
How'er with wealth supplied."

The bearded Lord of Wirtemburg,
Good Eberhard, answer'd true:
"My land contains no cities proud,
No mines its mountains choke.

"But this one treasure it can boast—
Where'er my foreign goes,
Securely in each subject's lap
He may his head repose."

The Saxon and Bavarian lords,
And he of the Rhine, declare—
"Beated Count! this world's the richest prince;
Thy land doth jewels bear."

A.

REDBROOK, N. Y.

LAND AND LIBERTY.

The *National Era*, in speaking of the proposed establishment of a Land Reform paper in Washington, on account of the alleged short-comings of the *Era*, says:

"*Young America* considers land monopoly the greatest of all wrongs, slavery as of minor consequence, and its allusions to it, 'few and far between.' The question, in fact, is not discussed in its columns."

Might not the *National Era* have stated the position of *Young America* more correctly? Has not this paper asserted repeatedly, that Land Monopoly is the cause of every form of slavery? Has if not in vain endeavored to convince the *Era*, that Wages Slavery, as carried out in Great Britain, by means of poverty, and starvation, to which condition there is a downward progress here, is a greater wrong even than Chattel Slavery? And has it not asserted that Land Limitation, and the accompanying measures of National Reform, would abolish both Wages and Chattel Slavery?

True, *Young America* has said far less about the Slavery of the South than about that of the North, because Northern Slavery is nearer home; because Northern slaves (as yet) have votes, which they might not have long, if the *Era* could succeed in reducing both Northern and Southern slaves to the lowest level of wages dependence, and to anarchical competition with each other, for the privilege of doing the drudgery of capital; and because, as before said, the measures of National Reform are the measures necessary to abolish *all* servile dependence. The *Era* shows, also, that *Young America* makes light of the Wilmot Proviso, and other "direct practical measures designed to stay the progress of Chattel Slavery." So it does, and why? Because we see no means proposed for that purpose so "direct and practical," as Land Limitation. The *Era* should keep this fact constantly out of sight, while it has so much power to advance them, I cannot understand, unless it be through fear of offending the wealthy land holders of the South, and Northern capitalists, who tell the slaveholders that "free" labor would be *cheaper* than slave labor, as of course it would be, if the "free" laborers would consent to be *landless beggars*—*Young America*.

We cannot see that we did injustice to "Young America." Its own statement is but ours, amplified. Without doubt that paper has "asserted repeatedly that Land Monopoly is the cause of every form of Slavery." But the assertion is unproved. The existence of Land Monopoly and the *abolition of Chattel Slavery* has been coincident in Europe and Great Britain—and Chattel Slavery is the lowest form of personal servitude. In New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, Land Monopoly, so far from keeping up this form of Slavery, went on increasing, while Chattel Slavery was decreasing to the point of extinction.

Doubtless, "Young America" has "in vain endeavored to convince the Era, that Wages Slavery, as carried on in Great Britain by low wages, no wages, and starvation, to which condition there is a downward progress here, is a greater wrong even than Chattel Slavery"—and for the best of all reasons: the Era desires to be convinced only by the Truth. Something more than declamation, or fragmentary quotations from exaggerated reports, is needed to sustain so monstrous a proposition. "Wages Slaves," (to use a vicious phraseology,) unlike Chattel Slaves, are not bought and sold in the shambles of the trader, and driven chained in coffles. "Wages Slaves," unlike Chattel Slaves, own themselves, can dispose of themselves, can go where they please, can marry, govern their own children, and, in short, can do everything that makes the man who puts foot within their thresholds, to outrage their wives, or rob them of their offspring. "Wages slaves," unlike Chattel Slaves, may be educated, may exercise political rights, may own property, may rise to the highest dignities, and, in this country, not unfrequently do thus rise. We know that statistics have been occasionally collected, to show that the laborer in Great Britain is worse off, in relation to wages, food, and clothing, than in former times. Those statistics have not satisfied our mind, especially when we have adverted to other statistics, demonstrating that the mortality of all classes has greatly diminished, and the average longevity of the people greatly increased, during the last fifty years, in Great Britain. And we must shut our eyes to all the authentic reports of the press of that country, if we choose to deny that there has been a decided improvement in the intellectual condition of the working classes. As for the "downward progress" of "Wages Slaves" here, we know something beside the mere assumptions of "Young America," something more than imperfect reports of the occasional condition of the working classes in two or three of our large cities, peculiarly exposed to transient accumulations of foreign immigrants, before we can admit it, as a general fact. In Massachusetts, it is stated, the wages of farm laborers are higher by twenty-five or fifty per cent., than they were twenty years ago; and we know that in the great West, the hand of the industrious cannot fail.

Doubtless, the relation of the employer and the employed, of the man who works for wages and the man who pays wages, is one of dependence—but is a dependence in which both share. It is a kind of dependence that they are spread all over the land, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," under cover of the frank. "Uncle Sam" is compelled to perform an incalculable amount of unrequited labor, and his mails groan to be delivered of the myriad of these Buncombe creations. No one not on the spot can conceive of the time spent by members in franking their speeches, or the space they occupy in the mails. What is the use of it? Who will address his constituents, instead of Congress, and if he will print this address and send to them, let them be grateful enough to pay three or five cents on it, as the case may be. We might anticipate, in that event, some reform. Buncombe would surely become ensnared of short speeches, or be willing to dispense with any. Or we think it quite sufficient to read the speech in his county paper. But, if determined to enjoy the luxury of a pamphlet copy of the memorable production, let him pay for it. It is a sound principle, that where duties must be laid, they should first of all be imposed on luxuries. In this way, while the legislative branch of the Government might lose fifty per cent. in the usefulness of our orators, the Postal Department might make money—and this would be nothing more than fair.

LITERARY NOTICES.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. Revised and Enlarged. By C. A. GOODRICH. Springfield, Massachusetts: Published by GEO. & CHARLES MERRIAM.

We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of this great work. This edition is handsomely and substantially got up, in one large volume, of convenient form, containing the whole vocabulary of the first edition in two volumes quarto, and the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition in two volumes octavo, with a full and accurate pronouncing dictionary discretion on the origin, history, and connection of the languages of western Asia and Europe, with an explanation of the principles on which languages are formed. It embraces, beside all this, invaluable pronouncing vocabularies of scriptural, classical, and geographical names. The form of the work is exceedingly convenient, and its typographical appearance reflects great credit on the publishers. For further particulars, see advertisement. It is for sale by FRANCK TAYLOR, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

ADVENTURES IN MEXICO AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By George F. Ruxtonyes. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers.

This is a work of much interest, more from the things told, than the manner of telling them. The author is an Englishman, Englishman, and is nothing loth to make the best of his adventures, and hint that he is a hero. He cherishes a profound contempt for all the Mexicans, except one half of them—the women—of whom he formed a high opinion. The book contains a great deal of instructive and amusing matter, and we shall notice it more largely in our next number.

PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. Edited by John Sanders. London: John Bennett. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

The part for January is filled up with very previous numbers. Harriet Martineau furnishes another paper on the Holy Land, which we shall transfer to our columns next week.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. For March, 1848. Philadelphia.

This is a capital number. It contains the closing portion of the labets of the Gulf. The engravings are beautiful, one representing Expectation, another, Contemplation. It is enriched, also, by several little gems of poetry, one of which we must steal, even at the risk of violating copyright.

TO MY WIFE.
BY ROBERT T. CONRAD.

When that chaste blush suffused thy cheek and brow,
Whitened anon with a pale maiden fear,
Then shrank'st in uttering what I burned to hear:
And yet I loved thee, love, not then ne now.
Years and their snows have come and gone, and graves
Of thine and mine have opened; and the sod
Is thick above the wealth we gave to God.
Over my brightest hopes the nightshade waves;
And wrongs and wrestlings with a wretched world
Grey hairs, and saddened hours, and thoughts of gloom,
Troop upon troop, dark-browed, have been my doom.
And to the earth each hope-reared turret hurled!
And yet that blush, suffusing cheek and brow,
'Twas dear, how dear! then—but 'tis dearer now.

CHAMBERS'S MISCELLANY. Edited by William Chambers, England. Boston: Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln.

The contents of Part 13 are—

Life of Henry IV.
A Story of the Factories.
Anecdotes of Serpents.
Adventures of Robert Drury.
Natural Magic.
Scottish Traditionary Stories.

Each number of this Miscellany forms a complete volume, for 25 cents. It is neatly got up. It is said that 1,300,000 volumes of the work have been sold in England. Its popularity is well earned.

THE SACRED MOUNTAIN. By J. T. Headley. New York: John S. Taylor.

This is a neat little work, better suited to Mr Headley's calling than his genius. Mr. Headley

Webster's Dictionary.

Now Ready, and for Sale by FRANCK TAYLOR, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

Revised and Enlarged. By C. A. GOODRICH. Springfield, Massachusetts: Published by GEO. & CHARLES MERRIAM.

We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of this great work. This edition is handsomely and substantially got up, in one large volume, of convenient form, containing the whole vocabulary of the first edition in two volumes quarto, and the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition in two volumes octavo, with a full and accurate pronouncing dictionary discretion on the origin, history, and connection of the languages of western Asia and Europe, with an explanation of the principles on which languages are formed. It embraces, beside all this, invaluable pronouncing vocabularies of scriptural, classical, and geographical names. The form of the work is exceedingly convenient, and its typographical appearance reflects great credit on the publishers. For further particulars, see advertisement. It is for sale by FRANCK TAYLOR, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

The sojourn of Mr. Clay in Washington, to say the least, has not promoted the Presidential prospects of General Taylor. Last Wednesday afternoon he left this place for Philadelphia; and it may be that his presence there and in New York, which he designs next to visit, will be of no more benefit to the old soldier. The camp followers in both cities have taken care at least to fortify themselves against the potent influence of the unwarlike civilian. At a late hour, a mass meeting of the friends of General Taylor was held at Niblo's Garden, New York, and a great Taylor Festival was celebrated in the saloon of the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia. The most remarkable event of the day was the reading of a letter from General Taylor, written last August, but withheld from the public until the dread fate of Mr. Clay was sealed. Its appearance too imperative to be disregarded. We give it as we find it in the *New York Herald*, and ask every man of common sense to say, after he has examined it, what there is in it indicating a single qualification for the station to which General Taylor evidently aspires:

The Hon. Mr. Barrow, late United States Senator from Louisiana, presented a letter from General Taylor, the re

is remarkable for his descriptive powers, and can hardly fail to invest any subject he touches with attractions; but we question whether he is as much at home on the "Sacred Mountain" as in the battle field.

Three copies of this work, the publisher states, will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, for one dollar.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CHLOROFORM.

To the Medical Profession:

The undersigned, as chairman of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the National Medical Association held in Philadelphia in May, 1847, to make a report to the next meeting, to be held in Baltimore in May, 1848, "on all the important improvements in obstetric medicine effected in America during the past year," hope they will not unnecessarily to call the attention of the Profession, throughout the country, to the effects of chloroform in alleviating the sufferings of childbirth, and to request that those gentlemen who have tried or may try this potent remedy, would transmit to the subscriber, at Washington, a brief but precise report of its effects in labor, on the plan that the data thus collected may be presented by the committee to the Association at their next annual meeting.

Chloroform has now been employed in obstetric medicine in a great number of cases by some of the most distinguished practitioners in Edinburgh, London, Boston, and various other places, and, if the communications of many of these gentlemen can be depended on, this agent, when cautiously and judiciously administered, is effectual in controlling the pain of this generally agonizing process of nature, and, at the same time, is perfectly safe.

That the correctness of these views may be tested by a still wider and more extensive experience, and the results be placed before the Profession in an authoritative and accessible form, is the object of the committee in asking these contributions.

All communications addressed to the undersigned, and received before the 25th of April, will be carefully preserved, and duly noticed in the report. HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D.

Chairman.

Washington City, Feb. 29, 1848.

☞ NOTE.—The other members of the committee are: Prof. Channing, of Boston; Prof. Gilman, of New York; Prof. Roberts, of Baltimore; Prof. Riley, of Georgetown, D. C.; Dr. Hazall, of Richmond, Va.; Dr. Randolph, of Alexandria, D. C.

P. S. Editors of papers generally are respectfully requested to give this an insertion.

For the National Era.

THE POET.

When the world, with pleasant seeming,
Sets thy wayward fancy dreaming,
And the light of earth is gleaming
Like the ray of risen sun;
When thy days, with gentle motion,
Flow like river to the ocean,
Without pain or commotion,
Think not that the race is won.

Through green meadows though 'tis gliding,
Oft in shady grotto hiding,
And the bubbles, on it riding,
Dock themselve on with varied hue;
Though the flowrets o'er it bending,
To its rippling tide are lending
Soft perfumes, all, sweetly blending,
Make it ever fresh and new;

Though o'er slumbering Creation,
Like embodied adoration,
Floats fond Nature's revelation,
That repose, by solace;
Think not thus the proud soul strained
Toward the goal the mighty gained,
His no eye that, drooping, waneth,
Life a vigil he must keep.

'Tis no idle dream he dreameth,
Idle dream although it seemeth,
Not like meteor he gliteneth,
Hopeless one, in dark abyss;
At its proper worth he rateth
Shadowy world that he createth,
On its clime, more fair, he waiteth,
Culling flowers to garland this.

Not like streamlet softly flowing,
Not like river careless going,
Not like dreamy music throwing
Poppies o'er a sleeping ear,
Not like flower that blooms unheeding,
Though the garden sigh for weeding,
And for whisper or for reading
Fetters for the faithful tree.

Not like hollow, heartless laughter,
Ringing to the shaken rafter,
Dying, leaving nothing after,
What it was to think again;
To a purer fount he calleth,
Where the sparkling spray drop falleth,
And the deep draught never palleth,
Making sick ones whole indeed.

There are wrongs that ask redressing,
Desert souls that need refreshing,
Downcast, wasted eyes, confessing
Every sacred gift to him;
Eager spirit voices telling
Where the silent tear is welling,
From the heart that grief is swelling,
While hope's altar fires grow dim.

His, the solemn task of proving,
All the power there is in loving,
When his hearth-e low chords are moving,
With unstudied melody;
To the sorrowful revealing,
That a tenderness and healing,
O'er the wounded soul comes stealing,
From the tence of sympathy.

Free, the bondaged soul he maketh,
He the rusty chain link breaketh,
And the tyrant's deep throne quaketh,
At his will, with mighty earnestness;
Far the growing echo soundeth,
Cheerily the freed one boundeth,
And the rolling world it nourisheth,
Bidding each one hearer rejoice.

Thin-lipped Scorn, with eye quick flashing,
Stern Remorse his victim lashing,
Vengeance with his strong arm crashing
Tower, and fort, and prison down;
Calm Crept, that wounds when smiling,
Reason that withstands beguiling,
Indignation proudly piling
Cloud on cloud, about his frown;

Truth, with rapid fingers, flying
O'er the knots of Error's tying,
Patient and unwearied, trying,
To unloose the twisted bands;
These walk on, running, running,
Strong ones from their purpose swerving,
Poisoned swords by magic curving
Backward to the monster's hands.

All, weave not the song of pleasure,
Pouring out, from crowded treasure,
Words of melody and measure,
Musical, and soft, and low;
Some way out that thought that, teeming,
Set more idle brains to dreaming,
Doing—striving—not beseeming,
Telling others where to go.

Some like starry flakes down falling,
Where hoarse wind to wind is calling,
Earth in shroud of white enthralling,
Lie like snow wreaths on a bower;
Changing, with a shape elastic,
Beautiful, with form fantastic,
Yet with touch, though soft and plastic,
Withering every tender flower.

Pain to hush the brooklets flowing,
Crushing every bud, that, blowing,
Is a shadowy hope bestowing,
That the soul shall live once more;
Pain to mourn a world in wonder,
Bidding oaks crush young trees under,
Loving heat the storm wave's thunder,
And the torrent's sullen roar.

Mourning not the world's undoing,
Folly, worst of evidence, and sinning,
Never with one low prayer suing,
To the watchful Powers on high;
Fount of Selfishness unfailing,
Love and pity unavailing,
Pouring one perpetual wailing,
Tired of life, and loth to die.

Pain to rob the earth of gladness,
Pain to cloud it all with sadness,
'Till, with sympathizing madness,
It should feel for them alone;
'Till with brimming bowl and glasses,
Reveling guiltily amongst us,
They might utter dirge-like masses
O'er dead sorrows all their own.

Never thus the true heart moaneth,
Never thus the pure soul groaneth,
Though he suffer, still he loaneth
Half his words to others' wo;
As a holy thing he prizeth
That strange, thrilling warmth that riseth
In the breast he ne'er disguiseth,
When the burning song words flow.

Cheer thee, midnight watcher lonely,
Do no task work dull and dronely,
Take no guiding star, but only
Those that shine with steady beam;
Let the wandering comet frighten
Worlds it never can enlighten;
Be it thine to fix and brighten,
Joy's many, restless gleam.

Be the sun that shineth ever,
With a firm and fixed endeavor,
Hopefully, though dark clouds sever
Many a dimmed and wasted ray;
Sparkling on the sad mariner,
Loving flower as well as mountain,
Never selfish, never counting
All it doeth day by day.

Mighty, asking no assistance,
Glorious in its own existence,
From the icebergs of resistance
Making tributaries flow;
Blessed, as the source of blessing,
Day from darkest mist expressing,
Loving—loved; caressed—caressing,
Glowing most when others glow.

H. S.

PENN YAN, *February*, 1847.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Our friend of the *Liberty Herald*, Philadelphia, thus closes an article, taken from the Newburyport Herald, on woman's rights, and censuring us for publishing, the story about poor Sybil, on the ground that its tone and tendency are clearly adverse to woman's rights.

"If Dr. Bailey had permitted Mrs. Swisshelm to be heard in reply to Mrs. Southworth, the remedy would have been complete. But as only complaint would have been removed, if the Era had done our women the justice of allowing both sides to be heard, it has failed to do it. But by indicating so decided a favoritism for one of the parties, he has cut himself off from learning directly how the better half of his readers in this region receive the libel, which his paper foisted upon them, and at the same time thrust upon us the duty of preferring the complaint, which otherwise, and in any other paper, would be feeble impotence, and would even be so in ours, but that we are constitutionally incapable of the thing."

There is a great deal more mischief in our friend of the *Herald*, than modesty. We must protest most earnestly against this attempt, insinuated, doubtless, by the evil spirit, and made with malice aforethought, to lead "the better half's" of our readers (as he styles them) to believe that we are an enemy to woman's rights. By the way, this very phraseology, "better half," bewrays the champion of woman. He who recognizes the equality of mankind and womankind, will never think of paying commonplace compliments to ladies, as if such tribute could be acceptable to them. He always treats them just like other people.

The particular fault found with Mrs. Southworth is, that she made Sybil too submissive to wrong doing, the victim of a mere technicality; and from this it is inferred that she must be an enemy to woman's rights.

Alas, for criticism! If we have read the story aright, Sybil is a self-relying woman, with all a woman's tenderness, but with all a Christian's firmness, controlling the strongest of all passions by a still stronger sense of duty, and sacrificing her last hope in life at the distate of conscience. Let us admit that her views of duty were not always clear, that her conscience was sometimes still, how can we help acknowledging the nobility of regenerated womanhood, in her triumphant mastery over her affections?

We have no fear that her view of the doctrine of divorce will become fashionable; but that her example of self-denial, long-suffering, and trust in God, may awaken generous resolves in the minds of her readers, both of the "better" and "worser" half of creation, is by no means improbable. We wonder our *Elder-ly* friend does not find fault with the disparagement done to our particular sex in these stories. It is too bad to have men-heroes introduced as mere foils to show off the excellences of woman. It looks too much like an invasion of our rights, a denial of our dignities. Shall we not hear our trumpet-tongued friend on this grievous wrong?

A word in regard to MRS. Swisshelm. We have great respect for her talents, sympathize with her generous self-devotion, and wish her all success in her noble enterprise, of publishing an Anti-Slavery paper; but she did not know the writer whose philosophy she desired to criticise, or her criticism would have been disarmed of its severity. There are two bruised spirits in this world, to whom kind words are as grateful as dew to the parched grass.

☞ We commence to-day another sketch from the same pen, which some of our readers may think smacks too much of the conservatism of the medical craft, but which we think aims a heavy blow at a prevalent and most destructive evil.

From the New York Herald.

FROM VENEZUELA.

There have been some terrible scenes enacted at Caracocs. The Venezuelan Congress met on the 24th ultimo, was overwhelmed by the population, set on, it is said, by the President, and several of the members horribly massacred. It was expected that a revolution would immediately break out throughout the Republic.

We have received full accounts of the scenes, one of which we annex:

CARACCAS, *January* 27, 1848.

I herewith send you a hasty sketch of the present state of this city.

About one year ago, General Monargas was placed in the Presidential chair, by the party called Oligarquie; the choice was a forlorn hope at the time, as he was only supported by one party, the candidate of the Liberal party. On the arrival of the President elect at La Guayra, General Paez met him on terms of friendship, (although many years have existed a bitter feud between them,) and, after a cordial embrace, came up to Caracas. Paez used his influence and advice to form the Cabinet with some of the best citizens. The Government started quietly, and confidence and hope animated the public. A few short weeks put an end to our expectations; several of the ministers resigned in disgust, and the President kept the breach widening, by the appointment of a number of offenders against the former Government. Many things took place, and among them General Flores, endeavored to heal the breach. Meetings were held; remonstrances and threats from the press poured forth in volumes; finally, it was decided to compel the President before the Congress about to meet.

On the opening of Congress, serious disorder commenced between rival members, and, in the end, drew a great crowd; daggers were drawn, and, it is said, a member from the city (Hon. Hemeregildo Garcia) stabbed a member from Marcaibo, (Hon. Jesus Maria.) The scene in the Senate chamber was terrific; those that could, fled; and, when the alarm reached the street, the citizens fled in terror. A body of soldiers headed by the police entered hall, firing several volleys indiscriminately into the windows. Several members reached the door, and were cut down like dogs. The wounded remember, bleeding, was not recognised by the soldiers; they fell on him; his left cheek and ear were shot away; a severe cut over the head, and his head nearly severed from the body; and terribly mangled with bayonets. The Hon. Julian Garcia, of Caracocs, was shot through the head, the ball entering at one ear and passing out at the other; all the fingers on his hand cut off, and sixteen wounds in other parts of the body. The Hon. Juan Garcia had a sword run through his body, and fell dead. General Smith was badly wounded with a bayonet; several others killed, and some wounded. The whole square was soon surrounded by the troops, and the honorable members were marched prisoners. The crowd rushed into the hall, destroying the furniture, and cutting to pieces a large portrait of Bolivar. In half an hour, bands of vagabonds were parading the streets with all kinds of weapons; every house was instantly closed; all the foreigners who had flags, unfurled them for protection; none but the police were allowed to be out, were in the streets; every few minutes, the harsh challenge, *quen vive*, or the rush of cavalry, broke on the ear; night came on, with confidence, and a death-like stillness prevailed during the night.

On the morning of the 25th the citizens crept cautiously out. About noon the dead were interred with decency. At one o'clock the members were escorted to the hall, and compelled to pass, per force, executed a *bando* or proclamation, requesting the citizens to resume their business, with an assurance of protection.

On the 26th the members met again, the President and his guards being in the hall with the members, while several resolutions were passed, exonersting the Executive from all censure, and a general amnesty proclaimed.

In the mean time the first day's butchery is spreading to the interior, and the question is asked, in an under-tone, "Will General Paez come?" All eyes are now towards the plains. If the great chief comes with two or three thousand Llanseros, and the soldiers have courage enough to face their swift horses and sharp lances, we shall have some bloody work among the Ins. The President is now raising 1,000 horsemen. A few days must determine.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Adams having been suddenly taken ill on the 21st, the House adjourned, immediately, and, after the reading of the Journal, every day thereafter until Thursday, the 24th, when his death was announced by the Speaker, and several appropriate addresses made. It then adjourned till Saturday, the 26th, when his obsequies took place in the hall of the House, so that no session for business was held till Monday, the 28th.

The Senate also adjourned on the 21st, on the announcement of Mr. Adams's illness, and also on the 22d. On the 23d, it received a message from the President, containing the treaty of peace; on the 24th, it transacted unimportant business, until the message from the House announcing Mr. Adams's death, when, after listening to appropriate addresses, it adjourned to meet on Saturday, in attendance on the funeral. So that it was not fully engaged in business till Monday, the 28th.

For the proceedings in relation to the death of Mr. Adams, see our first page.

FEBRUARY 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Allen rose to submit a series of resolutions, when a message was received from the President of the United States.

Mr. Sevier immediately moved to go into Executive session, but Mr. Allen claimed the floor, stating that he had given way only for the reception of the message.

Mr. Sevier intimated, with some warmth, that, if the resolutions would not lead to discussion, he would withdraw his proposition for the purpose of allowing them to be submitted.

The first resolution requests information of the President, whether an armistice has been concluded, in Mexico, and if so, by what authority.

The second proposes to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether, in addition to the law of 1799, prohibiting any unauthorized citizen of the United States from negotiating or corresponding with a foreign Government, concerning matters in controversy between it and this Government, under severe penalties, any further legislation be necessary, to prevent the action of such unauthorized persons.

The third and fourth resolutions propose the repeal of the 40th rule, which requires all Executive business in the Senate to be attended to, with closed doors, and the removal of the injunction of secrecy from all Executive proceedings hitherto.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and, after an hour spent therein, the doors were opened, and it proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

Mr. CASS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the testimony, taken before the committee, in relation to the claims upon the Government by citizens of California, arising out of our military operations in that country. Twenty thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CASS gave notice that he would call up the Ten Regiment Bill, on Monday, the 28th, at 1 o'clock, and he hoped the Senate would be prepared to act upon it without delay. A brief debate hereupon arose, in which Mr. CASS let it be understood, that the chief reason for urging this measure now, was, that the Mexican Congress might see that there was no relaxation in our military efforts.

The Senate adjourned.

FEBRUARY 24.

SENATE.—After the presentation of resolutions, reports of committees, &c., the first resolution of Mr. Allen's series was taken up. Mr. Sevier moved to lay it upon the table. The motion failing, Mr. Sevier was amazed, and said he should feel compelled to ask the yeas and nays on the resolution.

They were ordered, and the resolution was passed—yeas 41, nays 9. The second resolution was then taken up, and adopted without a count.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Baldwin, were read:

Resolved, That if any territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States, or annexed thereto, the act by which said territory is acquired or annexed, whether it shall or may be, should contain an unalterable fundamental article or provision, whereby slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory acquired or annexed.

Resolved, That in any cession of territory that may be acquired as the result of the war with Mexico, the desire of that Republic, expressed by her commissioners in their negotiation with Mr. Trist, to provide for the protection of the inhabitants of the ceded territory against the introduction of the system of human slavery therein, by a stipulation to that effect, in any treaty that may be made, cannot, consistently with the rights of those inhabitants, or with the principles of justice and liberty which have been proclaimed to the world as the basis of our institutions, be disregarded or denied.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, moved to lay them upon the table. They were of too exciting a nature for the present occasion.

Mr. Baldwin had no objections that they should be laid over informally, but if the motion was intended to dispose of them finally, he would demand the yeas and nays.

A general conversation was here manifested to lay them over informally, but Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, said he should move to lay them on the table. Mr. Baldwin adverted to the usage of the Senate, in allowing the introduction of resolutions of a directly opposite character, and the courtesy uniformly extended to members desiring to speak upon them. Mr. Foote, with great abruptness, remarked, that it was no question of courtesy.

Mr. Bagby, of Alabama, said that there had been an understanding between the gentleman and himself, that on some future day, to be agreed on after the disposal of the Ten Regiment Bill, the subject of the resolutions should be called up and discussed by them both, he (Mr. Bagby) having introduced counter resolutions.

Mr. Rusk deprecated the discussion, as likely to shake the Republic to its centre.

There seemed to be a general acquiescence in the proposition to lay the resolutions informally upon the table, when

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, said he should move to lay them on the table, and all such resolutions, come from what quarter they might, now and forever.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Miller, Moor, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, and Turney—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Bagby, Baldwin, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Miller, Niles, Upsham, and Upham—11.

FEBRUARY 28.

SENATE.—The morning hour was chiefly occupied in a characteristic conversation, amounting to nothing, between Messrs. Foote and Ynlee, in relation to some remark of the former about the quotations of the latter. It was cut short by a motion of Mr. Sevier to go into Executive session.

The Senate continued in this session until near 4 o'clock, when it adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill, introduced by C. J. Ingersoll, was passed, extending the franking privilege to the widow of John Quincy Adams during her life; and a resolution was adopted, ordering 20,000 copies of the addresses on the occasion of Mr. Adams's death to be printed.

Mr. Pilsbury presented resolutions of the Legislature of Texas, against the relinquishment of any of the territory or provinces of Mexico, and against the prohibition of slavery in any new territory acquired from that country. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

This being resolution day, the States were called upon for resolutions.

Mr. Hall, of New York, moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas there has been presented to this House, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, a petition of Alexander Hunter, Esq., marshal of the District of Columbia, praying for his settlement and allowment of an account against the United States, for the commitment, feeding, and relaceament of persons claimed as slaves or fugitives from service, and committed as such in the custody of the said marshal, by authority of the United States in the District of Columbia; which account extends through several years, and consists of many items, charges, and allowances, in the aggregate, to $5,361.60; and whereas it appears by the said account that one Moses Thornton was kept in said jail for the space of twelve hundred and forty days, for which said marshal has charged the United State $421.60

That 4 persons, designated as "Meale's negroes," were kept in said jail five hundred and eighty-five days each, for which said marshal has charged the United States 1,336.64

That William Barrows and Joseph Armstrong were kept in said jail four hundred and forty-three days each, for which said marshal has charged the United States 703.28

That Sarah A. Robinson was kept in said jail four hundred and ninety-two days, for which said marshal has charged the United States 143.14

That Peyton Harris was kept in said jail three hundred and twenty-one days, for which such marshal has charged the United States 109.14

And that, if necessary, in the cause of whose commitment is stated in said account to be a petition for freedom, were kept in said jail for one hundred and eleven, one hundred and seventy-two, two hundred and thirty-two, three hundred and seventy-one, and three hundred and seventy-two days, respectively, for which said marshal has charged the United States 437.38

And whereas it is claimed and alleged, by or on behalf of the said Moses Thornton, that the commitment and detention of said persons claimed to be slaves was authorized and required by the laws of the United States, and was carried out by virtue of warrants, orders, or process issued by or magistrates of the United States within the District of Columbia, and that the United States are therefore bound to pay said account; and whereas it is supposed that the said commitments and detentions were authorized by the act of Congress entitled "An act for the better organization, temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States," passed July 16, 1790, by which it was provided that the laws of the States within the United States, and west of the permanent seat of the Government of the United States should not be affected by such acceptance until the time fixed for the removal to the Potomac; and whereas "and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide," and the act of Congress entitled "An act concerning the District of Columbia," passed March 3, 1801, by which it was enacted "that the laws of the State of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the District of Columbia which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted, as aforesaid; and in that part of the said District which was ceded by the President of the United States "shall, in all matters, civil and criminal, and in whatever relates to the consecration of the property so ceded, be vested in and shall perform all the duties required of justices of the peace as individual magistrates by the laws before continued in force in those parts of said District for which they shall have been respectively appointed;" and whereas such commitments and detentions can only be authorized under the said acts of Congress, or some other act or acts of Congress authorizing the same; and whereas the use of the public jail of the United States within the District of Columbia, (while the same was controlled by the United States, and maintained at their expense,) for the detention and safe-keeping of persons claimed as slaves or fugitives from service, is required for the full and perfect maintenance of the compromises of the Constitution; and whereas the further use for the purposes aforesaid of the public jail of the territory in which Congress has by the Constitution the express power of exclusive legislation, is no interference with the domestic institutions of the States, nor impairs the rights of property of persons by the master or his agent, is left to act with full force upon the runaway slave or fugitive from service, and secures him in repugnant to the feelings of a large majority of the people of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and hereby is, instructed to report to this House, with all convenient speed, a bill repealing all laws of Congress, and abrogating, so far as they are operative or in force in the District of Columbia, all laws of the State of Maryland which authorize or require the courts, officers, or magistrates of the United States, or of the said district within the District of Columbia, in issuing process for arrest or commit to the jail of the said District any runaway or other slave or fugitive from service, or colored person claimed as such, except on receiving the record proof, or on a conviction for some crime or misdemeanor, the commission of which by any free white person would authorize in the same manner the arrest, commitment, and detention of such white person in like manner charged with or convicted thereof.

Mr. Hall moved the previous question.

After the motion had been seconded by Mr. Cummins, the question on seconding the previous question was put, and the House refused to second the previous question. The resolution accordingly lies over.

On motion of Mr. Gott,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures be instructed to inquire into and report to this House the expense of the war with Mexico, giving the items of such expenses as far as practicable.

Mr. Wilmon moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, in the settlement of the difficulties pending between this country and Mexico, territory may be acquired in which slavery does not now exist; and whereas Congress, in the organization of a Territorial Government, at an early period of its history, established a wise and just principle worthy of imitation in all future time, forbidding the existence of slavery in free territory: Therefore,

Resolved, That in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico, over which shall be established Territorial Governments, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, should be forever prohibited; and that, in any act establishing such Territorial Governments, a fundamental provision ought to be inserted to that effect.

Mr. P. moved the previous question.

Mr. Brodhead moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was decided by yeas and nays.

After the roll was called through, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose and asked leave to vote. Mr. I. said he was not within the bar when his name was called, but came in before the following name was called. Mr. I. said, if allowed to vote, he would vote aye. His vote was not received.

Mr. Murphy rose and said he was not within the bar when his name was called, but he asked leave to vote. It being objected to—

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to suspend the rules, to allow Mr. Murphy and himself to vote. Disagreed to.

The result was then announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Green, Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Barrow, Bayly, Brodhead, Birdseye, Black, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Boyden, Brodhead, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, Cathcart, Chase, Chapman, Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Dickinson, Donnell, Garrett Duncan, Featherston, Fisher, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Gaines, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Harralson, Harris, Haskell, Henley, Hill, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, Hopkins, Houston, Inge, Iverson, Jackson, Jamieson, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Keenon, Thos. Butler King, La Sere, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Mallory, Marsh, Mathews, McKay, McLane, Mann, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Pendleton, Petitt, Peyton, Phelps, Pilsbury, Preston, Ramsey, Reding, Rhett, Robinson, Roman, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Sims, Robert Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Tompkins, John B. Thompson, Robert C. Thompson, Toombs, Turner, Venable, Wick, Williams, Wiley, Woodward—105.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Bingham, Brady, Brinkerhoff, Collamer, Collins, Cornwell, Cranston, Crowell, Cummins, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Daniel Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Farran, Farrelly, Fisher, Fessenden, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Irwin, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Kennedy, Daniel P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Leffler, Lincoln, McClelland, Mellvaine, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Osborne, Owen, Parmenter, Peck, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Ramsey, St. John, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Silvergerland, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Andrew Stewart, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm, Tallmadge, Taylor, Richard W. Thompson, William Thompson, Tuck, Vinton, Wallace, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilmot, Wilson—92.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

A debate of much importance, though scarcely connected with the merits of the bill, sprung up, in which Messrs. Ingersoll, Schenck, Sawyer, Giddings, and Henley, participated. It was chiefly partisan in its character, and served to bring out the views of members in relation to the Presidential question. We regret that we have not room for it this week; but the substance of it will be given in our next.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 29.

SENATE.—The remaining resolutions introduced by Mr. Allen, repealing the rule which requires that Executive business be transacted with closed doors, and removing the injunction of secrecy from Executive business heretofore transacted, were laid upon the table.

Numerous anti-war and anti-slavery petitions were presented by Mr. Hale, which were disposed of in the usual way.

At an early hour, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sevier, went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The House to-day was occupied for the most part in the reception of reports from committees.

SUPREME COURT.

February 22.—No. 38. Nelson F. Shelton, appellant, *vs.* Tiffin & Perry. Argument continued by Mr. Crittenden for the appellees, and by Mr. Jones for the appellant.

February 23.—No. 38. Nelson F. Shelton, appellant, *vs.* Tiffin & Perry. Argument concluded by Mr. Jones for the appellant.

No. 39. Theodore Lewis et al., appellants, *vs.* John Baird et al. Argument commenced by Mr. Ewing for the appellants.

February 24.—Court adjourned, on account of the death of Mr. Adams.

February 25.—Samuel F. Butterworth, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 30. John D. Bowling *vs.* Jilson P. Harrison. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Illinois. Mississippi. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 85. The heirs of C. & M. De Armas, *vs.* the United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, dismissing this appeal for want of jurisdiction.

February 28.—No. 113. Thomas Davis *vs.* William M. Tilenny et al. Appeal from District Court United States, Mississippi. Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the decree of the said District Court, and remanding the cause, to be proceeded with in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 39. Theodore Lewis et al., appellants, *vs.* John Baird et al. Argument continued by Mr. Stanbery for the appellees.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

FROM NEW YORK.

Convention at Utica—Determination of the Democratic Party in New York.

☞ The following letter is from a distinguished member of the Democratic party in New York:

UTICA, *February* 16, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I resgived your kind note today, but owing to constant employment, and the necessity of an early answer, I must decline complying, except in a very imperfect manner. I had some fears, when the Convention first assembled, of its stability and firmness in the defence of the great ordinance of liberty. But when the address was read, its vindication of our position and principles was most triumphant, and its every sentence was received by such a response as made the welkin ring. Since then it is quite safe to be heard by poor, blind, and infatuated doughfaces, who are crawling at the foot of the Slave Power, begging to perform its disgraceful and inhuman behests, for the sake of its smiles and favors, they would have called for the mountains to fall upon them and hide them. The address was followed by some brief speeches, in support of the same principle, which were received with the same enthusiastic approval. Among these brief speeches, as well as the general tone and sentiment of the delegates in their familiar intercourse, I feel persuaded that the Convention assembled this day, and the ratified Democratic party of this State represents, will defend and maintain the cause of human freedom. They scorn the threats and denunciations of the South—they despise the miserable dupes who will follow their lead, like sheep, and turn traitors to the cause of liberty—Cass, Buchanan, Dallas, and Woodbury, shame! Blush at these names, Ohio & the North entertained some respect for them, but now that respect is changed into a feeling of loathing and contempt; I do not believe that either of them could obtain one-fourth of the Democratic votes in this State, if they were regularly nominated. Party feeling and party attachment would not save them; the curse of slavery has blasted their every virtue while they live, and leave them an undesirable fame when they die.

New York is firm as a rock, and will shatter to pieces every wave that shall attempt to bring her borders under the black flag of Slavery.

Yours, &c.,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 27, 1848.

DEAR SIR: There is perhaps no saying more common at the South than this, that the slaves are better off than the free negroes of the North. We are referred especially to Philadelphia, and told to visit Southern Row and Small's alley. Well, I have visited all of them, and know that they contain many abodes both of degradation and wretchedness, that are at the same time disgusting and heart-rending. But let me now tell the whole truth, and then judge whether or not slavery can derive any support from the condition of the colored population of Philadelphia.

In the *first place*, the great majority of the colored people do not reside in the areas referred to, or in any other streets that have a blemished name. But they are scattered all over the city and districts, and, so far as regards the choice of houses, they intermingle pretty thoroughly with the whites. Some of their slanderers would no doubt be glad to have them all colonized into certain ill-famed streets; but the colored people, generally, prefer to live as they do. This is true, that in the streets referred to there are, for a few squares, a great many colored persons. These, however, are as nothing, compared with the mass; and even many of these choose these streets because of the cheapness of rents. Gains, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Willard P. Hall, Harralson, Harris, Haskell, Henley, Hill, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, Hopkins, Houston, Inge, Iverson, Jackson, Jamieson, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Keenon, Thos. Butler King, La Sere, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Mallory, Marsh, Mathews, McKay, McLane, Mann, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Pendleton, Petitt, Peyton, Phelps, Pilsbury, Preston, Ramsey, Reding, Rhett, Robinson, Roman, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Sims, Robert Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Tompkins, John B. Thompson, Robert C. Thompson, Toombs, Turner, Venable, Wick, Williams, Wiley, Woodward—105.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Bingham, Brady, Brinkerhoff, Collamer, Collins, Cornwell, Cranston, Crowell, Cummins, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Daniel Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Farran, Farrelly, Fisher, Fessenden, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Irwin, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Kennedy, Daniel P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Leffler, Lincoln, McClelland, Mellvaine, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Osborne, Owen, Parmenter, Peck, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Ramsey, St. John, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Silvergerland, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Andrew Stewart, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm, Tallmadge, Taylor, Richard W. Thompson, William Thompson, Tuck, Vinton, Wallace, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilmot, Wilson—92.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

A debate of much importance, though scarcely connected with the merits of the bill, sprung up, in which Messrs. Ingersoll, Schenck, Sawyer, Giddings, and Henley, participated. It was chiefly partisan in its character, and served to bring out the views of members in relation to the Presidential question. We regret that we have not room for it this week; but the substance of it will be given in our next.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 29.

SENATE.—The remaining resolutions introduced by Mr. Allen, repealing the rule which requires that Executive business be transacted with closed doors, and removing the injunction of secrecy from Executive business heretofore transacted, were laid upon the table.

Numerous anti-war and anti-slavery petitions were presented by Mr. Hale, which were disposed of in the usual way.

At an early hour, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sevier, went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The House to-day was occupied for the most part in the reception of reports from committees.

SUPREME COURT.

February 22.—No. 38. Nelson F. Shelton, appellant, *vs.* Tiffin & Perry. Argument continued by Mr. Crittenden for the appellees, and by Mr. Jones for the appellant.

February 23.—No. 38. Nelson F. Shelton, appellant, *vs.* Tiffin & Perry. Argument concluded by Mr. Jones for the appellant.

No. 39. Theodore Lewis et al., appellants, *vs.* John Baird et al. Argument commenced by Mr. Ewing for the appellants.

February 24.—Court adjourned, on account of the death of Mr. Adams.

February 25.—Samuel F. Butterworth, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 30. John D. Bowling *vs.* Jilson P. Harrison. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Illinois. Mississippi. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 85. The heirs of C. & M. De Armas, *vs.* the United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, dismissing this appeal for want of jurisdiction.

February 28.—No. 113. Thomas Davis *vs.* William M. Tilenny et al. Appeal from District Court United States, Mississippi. Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this court, reversing the decree of the said District Court, and remanding the cause, to be proceeded with in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 39. Theodore Lewis et al., appellants, *vs.* John Baird et al. Argument continued by Mr. Stanbery for the appellees.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

FROM NEW YORK.

*Convention at Utica

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era.

LETTER OF THEODORE PARKER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

VII.

SLAVERY CONSIDERED AS A COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION.

[CONCLUDED.]

I am now to speak of slavery considered as a wrong, an offence against the natural and eternal laws of God. You all know it is wrong—a crime against humanity, a sin against the Almighty God. The great man who call slavery right and just, do they not know better? The little and humble men who listen to their speech, do not we all know better? You, we all know that slavery is a sin before God—is the union of many sins. On this theme I will say but a word.

The Roman code declares liberty the natural estate of man, but calls slavery an institution of positive law, by which one man is made subject to another, contrary to nature. By the Hebrew law it was a capital offence to steal a man and sell him, or hold him as a slave.

Now, if that doctrine be true which the American People once solemnly declared self-evident—that all men are created with equal rights—then every slave is robbed of his natural rights. Their slavery is a continual and aggravated theft. It matters not that the slave's motor was stolen before he came to the child of a slave; not that as much as to take the child of a freeman; it is stealing mankind. He that murders a child has no defence in the fact that he first murdered the sire.

When we hear that the Emperor of Russia or Austria, for some political opinion, shuts a man in the Spielberg, or sends him to Siberia, for life, we pity the victim of such cruelty and tyranny. But ring his natural rights debarred. But the defence is, that the man had shown himself dangerous to the welfare of the State, and in self-defence it befitted his rights. When we reduce a man to a slave, making him a thing, we can plead no extenuation of the offence. The slave is only "guilty of being colored." He has not even been guilty of the misfortune to be weak and unprotected. For then he is deprived of his liberty—he and his children.

Slavery is a great natural wrong. It has no foundation in the permanent nature of man, in the nature of things; none in the eternal law of God, as reason and conscience declare that law. Its foundation is the selfishness of the oppressor, and nothing else. Who all know it is so—the little and the great. Better say it at once, and with Mr. Rutledge declare that religious instruction always have nothing to do with the matter, than make the wearyful pretence that it is consistent with reason and accordant with Christianity; even the boys know better.

In the whole history of the world, contrary to God against the oppressions laid on them by England—justly cried out. Yet those oppressions were but little things—a tax on sugar, parchment paper, tea, stamps—but a tax on the right to vote in the grauting thereof or its spanding. They went to war for an abstraction—the great doctrine of human rights. They were not themselves free, free by right of birth, free because born men, and children of God. For the justice of their cause they made solemn appeal to God Most High. We, who put the oppression on the helpless suffered, to this their sons commit! It is no longer a question about taxes and representatives, a duty on sugar, parchment, paper, tea—but the liberty, the person, the lives, of three millions of men, are in question. You have taken their liberty, their persons, and render their lives bitter by oppression. Shall we, in turn, rise in rebellion, draw the sword and slay the oppressor, who taxed them for his own purpose, taking but their money, nor much of that? Were your fathers more noble men for their resistance? Are they held in more honor? Are they "in the sacred cause of God and their country?" Do you build monuments to their memory, and write characters of light on the hearts and the lights of Mankind?" Do you speak of Lexington and Bunker Hill as spots most dear in the soil of the New World, the Zion of Freedom, the Thermopylæ of America? Do you in turn